ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT WORK GROUP –

Agenda for May 28, 2008

1. Welcome & Introductions

2. Overview

Energy plan process

Overall objectives

Work group process

3. Background information review

Energy use/fuel mix (DE vs. US)

Emissions/pollutants

Current regulations/strategies

4. Informational Questions

What environmental pollutants should we assess?

What are the main contributors to Delaware's high energy consumption per capita? How do Delaware's energy and environmental regulations compare to those of neighboring states?

What are the energy impacts of other (environmental) regulations?

5. Objectives for the 'Environmental Footprint' Work Group

Key Questions to be Addressed

Identify Major Issues

Formulate Recommendations

6. Develop activities/game plan for the work group

Path forward and assignments

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Timeline

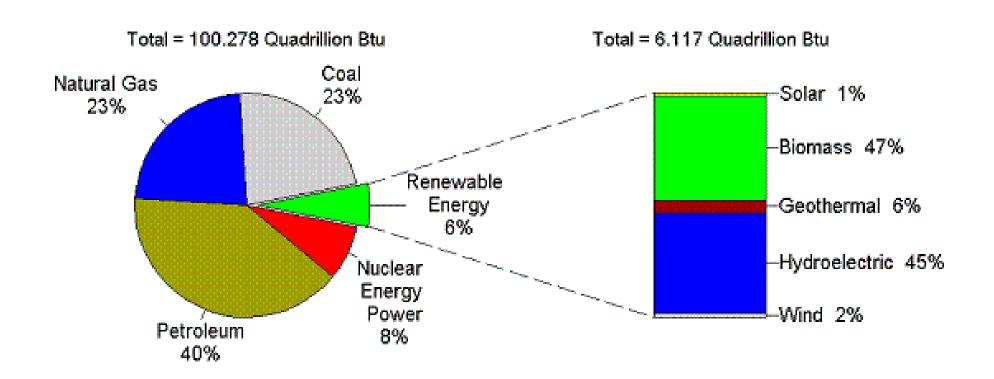
7. Next meeting date, time, place, key agenda items

A Few Energy Facts

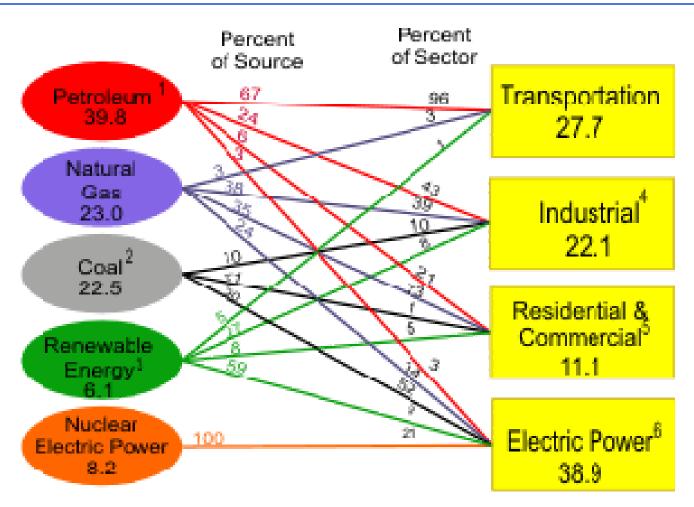
World Energy Consumption ≈ 400 Quads/yr
US Energy Consumption ≈ 100 Quads/yr
Delaware Energy Consumption ≈ 0.3 Quads/yr
(Quad = Quadrillion BTU)

US daily consumption: 20 million barrels of oil 60 billion cubic feet of natural gas 3 million tons of coal

Total US Energy Consumption (2004)

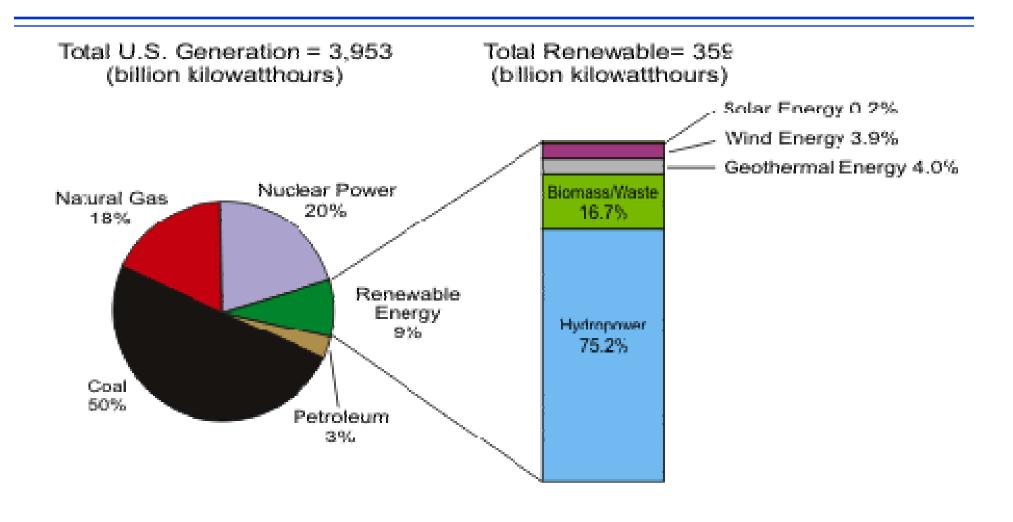


US Energy Sources and Uses



U.S. Primary Energy Consumption by Source and Sector, 2004 (quadrillion Btu) Source: http://www.eia.doe.gov/basics/energybasics101.html

Energy Sources for US Electricity



US Energy Mix

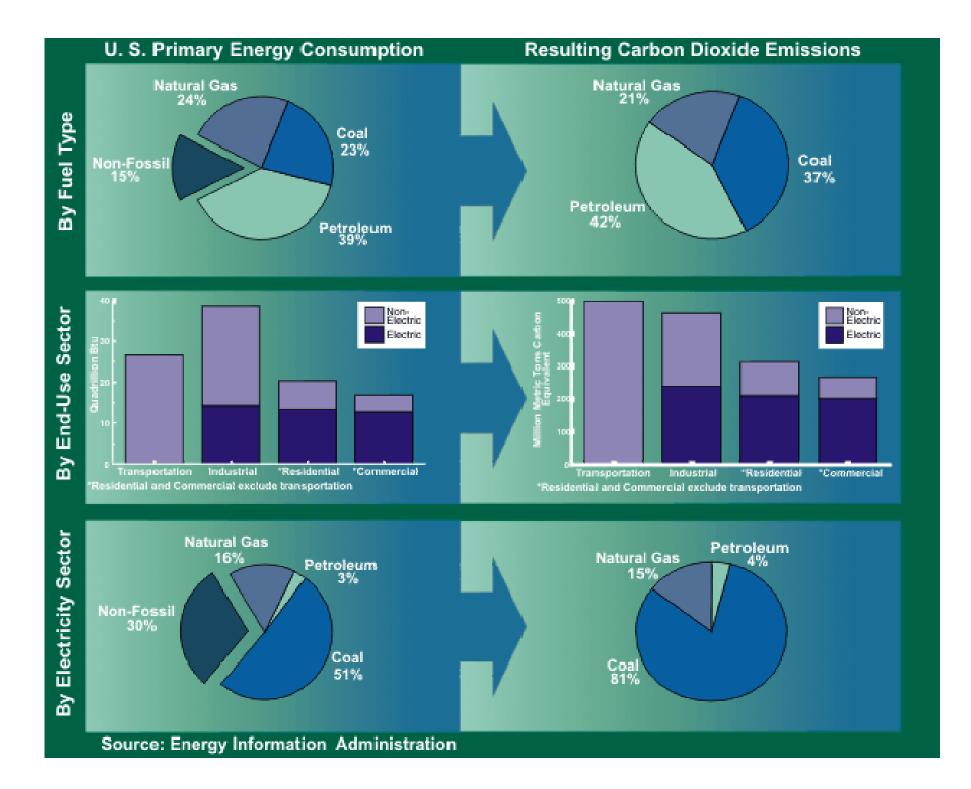
Electricity Generation (~40% of total):

50% Coal, 20% Nuclear, 18% Natural gas, 3% Petroleum

Transportation Fuels (~30 % of total):

96% Petroleum

Very little overlap between energy sources for these two dominant sectors!



Needed GHG Emissions Reductions to Stabilize Atmospheric Concentrations at Current Levels

Carbon dioxide

Methane

Nitrous oxide

CFC 11

CFC 12

HCFC 22

> 60%

8 - 20%

70 - 80%

70 - 75%

75 - 85%

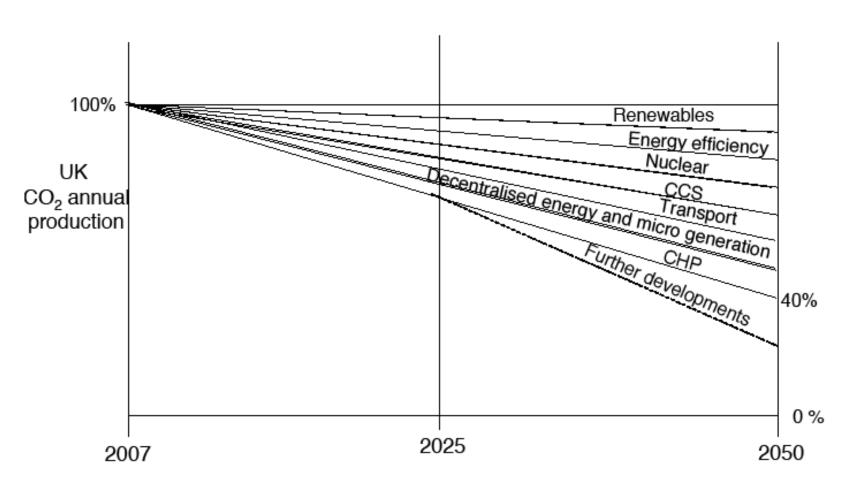
40 - 50%

Source: IPCC Second & Third Assessment Reports



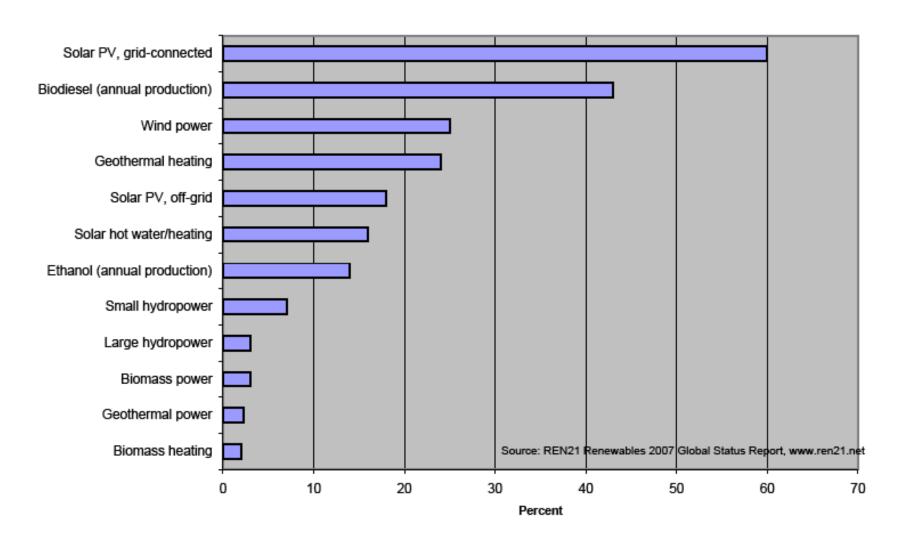
Center for Energy and Environmental Policy

The wedges solution to UK Emissions – illustrative



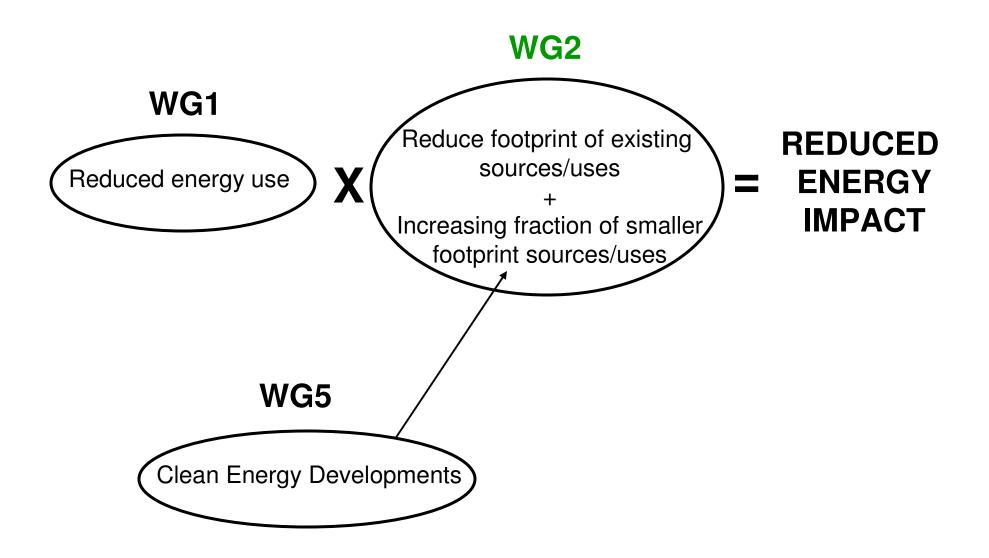
Sir David King, 2007 presentation to AAAS

Figure 3. Average Annual Growth Rates of Renewable Energy Capacity, 2002-2006



Next Energy Plan

- Reducing Delaware's Energy Usage
- Reducing Environmental Footprint of the Energy Delawareans Use
- Having Effective and Efficient Energy
 Transmission and Distribution Systems (for any type of energy or fuel)
- Reducing the Energy Impact of Transportation in Delaware
- Maximizing Delaware's Clean Energy Economic Development Opportunities



Delaware's Energy Footprint

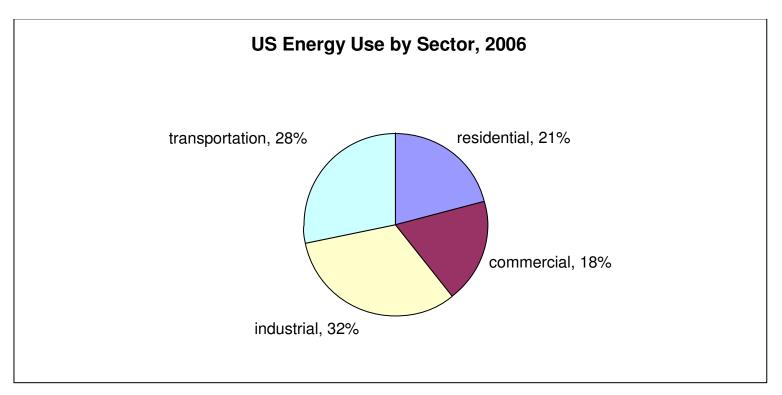
Per capita energy use was ~357 million BTUs in 1999, and 372 million BTUs in 2005, a growth of 4.2% over the 6 year period. US average 2005 per capita energy use was 339 million BTUs; Delaware ranked as the 19th largest per capita user of energy. States with the lowest and highest 2005 per capita energy use were:

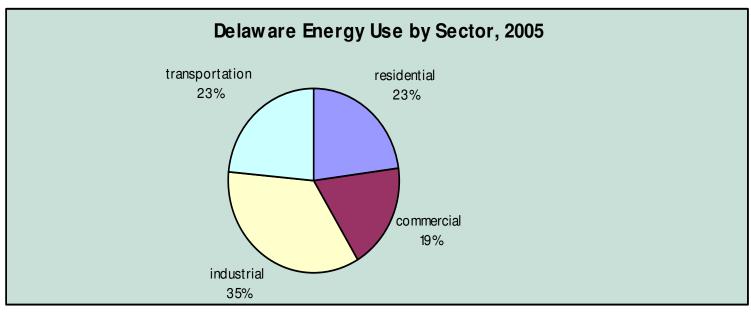
Rhode Island	213 million BTU
New York	217 million BTU
California	232 million BTU
Wyoming	912 million BTU
Alaska	1,192 million BTU

2005 per capita use was lower than Delaware in all neighboring states:

Delaware	372 million BTU
Maryland	279 million BTU
New Jersey	315 million BTU
Pennsylvania	327 million BTU

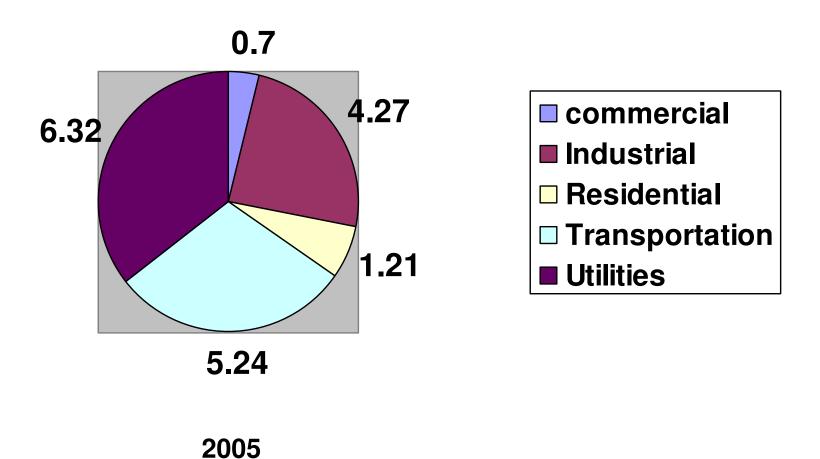
A note that should be made, Delaware's per capita figures are affected by refineries and power plants vs. the relatively small population.



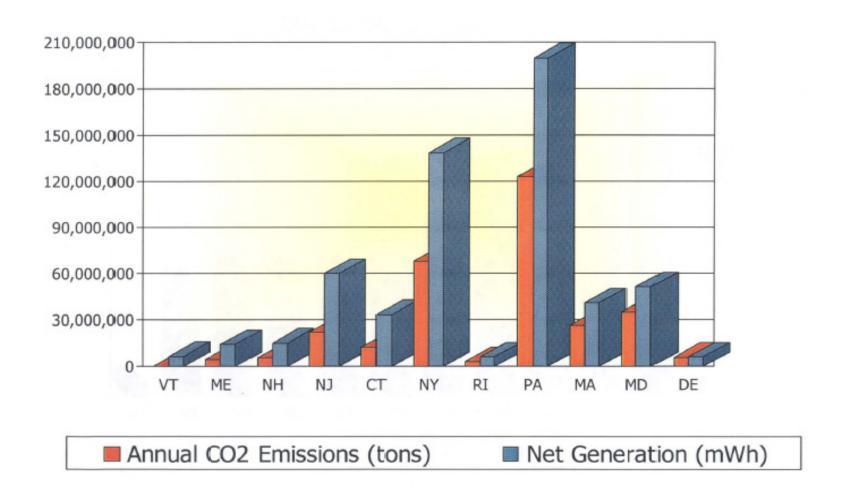


Phil Cherry, LWV presentation, 4/23/08

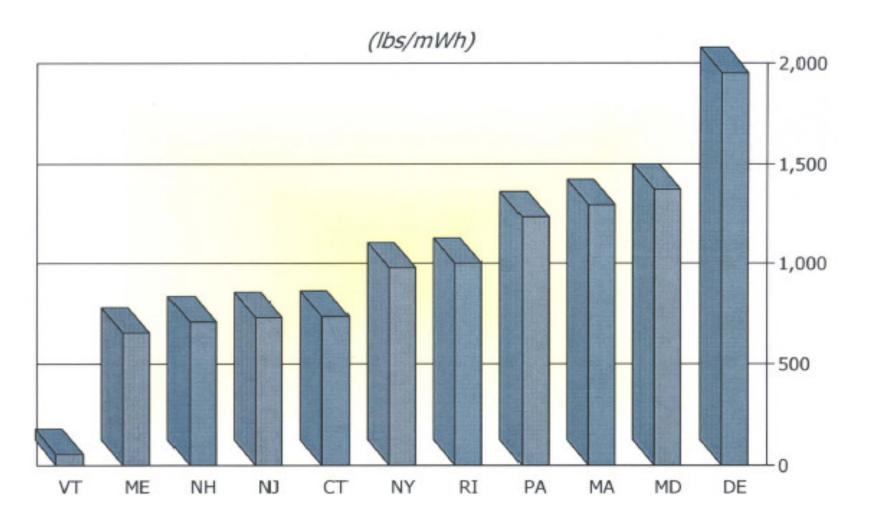
CO2 Emissions by Sector (million metric tons)



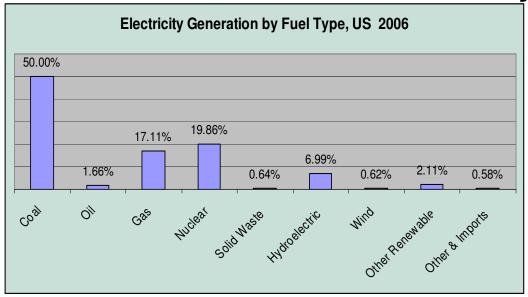
Year 2000 Generation and Emissions

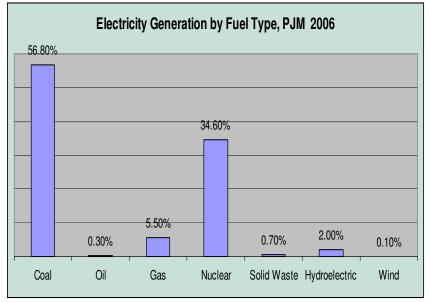


CO₂ Output Emission Rate



Where Does Our Electricity Come From?

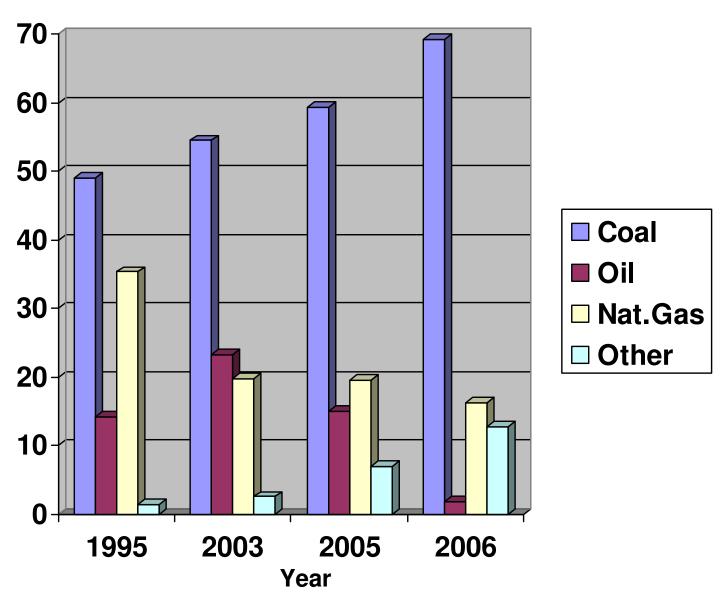




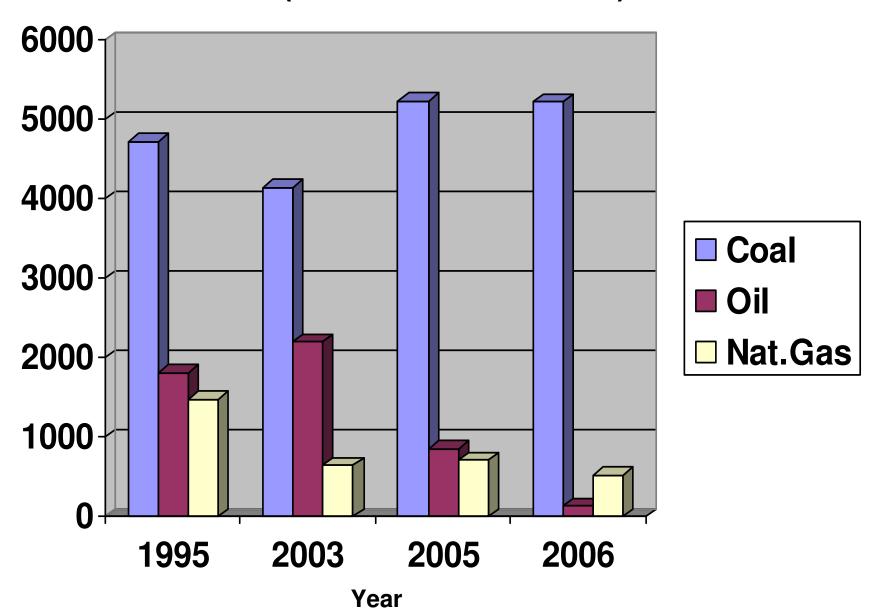
Generation and Consumption in Delaware (2006)

Delaware electricity consumption: 11,555 million kWh Delaware electricity generation: 7,182 million kWh

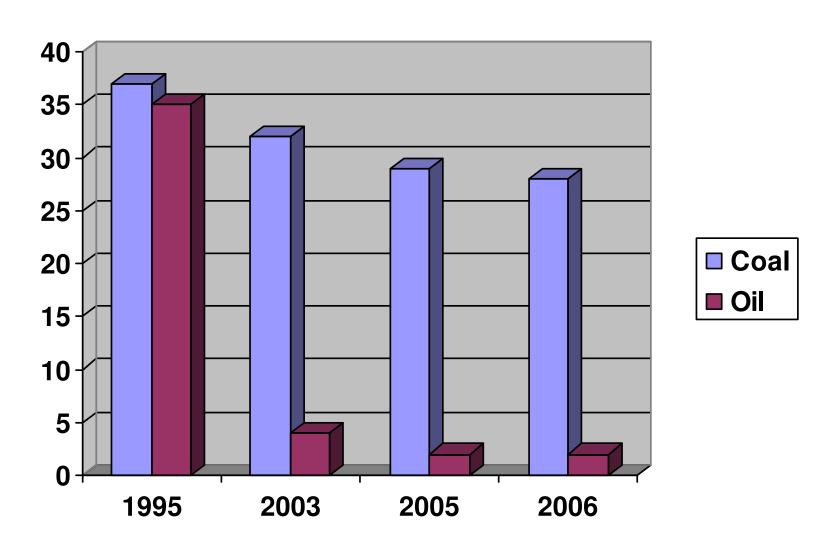
In-State Electricity Generation by Source Type (%)



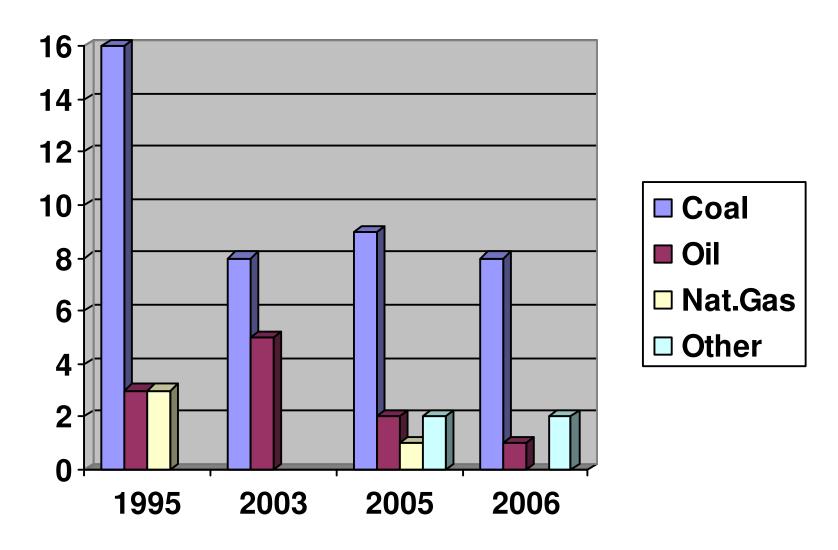
CO₂ Emissions from Electricity Generation in Delaware (thousand metric tons)



SO₂ from Delaware Electric Power Plant Emissions (Thousand Metric Tons)



NO_x from Delaware Electric Power Plant Emissions (Thousand Metric Tons)

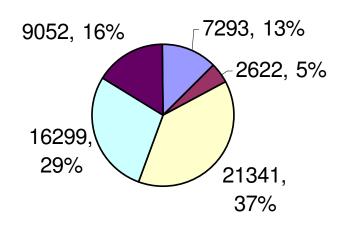


Plant Name	Plant Name Main Fuel Other Fuels		Nameplate Capacity (MW)	
City of Dover				
McKee Run	Residual Oil	Natural Gas	151.2	
Van Sant	Natural Gas	Distillate Oil	45.1	
Conectiv				
Christiana	Distillate Oil		45	
Delaware City	Distillate Oil		14	
Edge Moor	Coal	LFG, WWTP Gas, Natural Gas, Distillate Oil	251.8	
Edge Moor	Residual Oil	Natural Gas, Distillate Oil	446	
Edge Moor	Distillate Oil		12.5	
Hay Road	Natural Gas	Distillate Oil	705	
Hay Road	Waste Heat		237	
West Substation	Distillate Oil		14	
Invista	Coal	Residual Oil, Natural Gas	30	
NRG				
Energy Center Dover	Coal	Natural Gas	18	
Energy Center Dover	Natural Gas	Distillate Oil	100	
Indian River	Coal	Distillate Oil	782.4	
Indian River	Distillate Oil		17	
Premcor				
Refinery	Refinery Gas		119	
Refinery	Refinery Gas	Syngas	63	
Refinery	Syngas	Distillate Oil, Natural Gas	180	
Warren F. Sam Beasley Station	Natural Gas	Distillate Oil	45	

Plant Name	CO2 (TPY)	SO2 (TPY)	NOx (TPY)	PM2.5 (TPY)	VOC (TPY)
City of Dover McKee Run	19,959	55	47	3	1
City of Dover Van Sant	2,538	0	2	0	0
Conectiv Christiana	1,257	2	5	0	0
Conectiv Delaware City	724	1	2	0	0
Conectiv Edge Moor	1,657,418	7,982	1,665	416	24
Conectiv Hay Road	564,024	3	269	30	9
Conectiv West Substation	474	0	1	0	0
Invista	270,946	4,143	1053	249	3
NRG Energy Center Dover	127,498	1,531	382	95	2
NRG Indian River	3,573,125	20,706	6,373	2,346	33
Premcor Refinery	1,665,563	496	779	21	4
Warren F. Sam Beasley Station	9,360	0	2	1	0

Environmental Impacts from Energy - NOx

NOX - tons per year

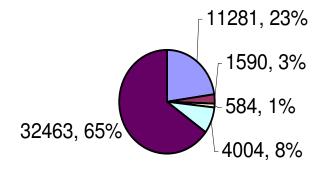


■ Point (less EGUs)
■ Area
□ On-road
□ Off-road
■ EGU's

- Over 47,000 tons per year emitted in Delaware
- Mobile sources account for 66% of states NOx
- Delaware's power plants accounted for about 16% of Delaware's overall NOX inventory for 2002.

Environmental Impacts from Energy - SO2

SO2 - tons per year





- Approximately 50,000 tons per year emitted in Delaware
- Delaware's power plants (EGU's) account for 65% of the SO₂ emitted in the state (after the DCR project).
- 75% of the off-road SO2 emissions are from commercial marine vessels.

Other Power Plant Issues

- Water use from DE coal plants estimated at 1.5 BGD 2% consumptive
- Fisheries impact significant
 - Hundreds of millions of fish eggs and Larvae
 - Hundreds of thousands of fish
- Health implications
 - Asthma/respiratory ailments
 - Mercury impacts
 - Cancers
- Acid rain/deposition
- Aerial nitrogen deposition
- Ash disposal/landfills
- Particulates
- Smog/visibility issues
- Carbon

New Regulations/Strategies

- Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
- Sustainable Energy Utility (SEU)
- Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)

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Key Questions to be Addressed by the Work Group:

- 1. What policies and programs can be put into place that will reduce the environmental footprint of Delaware's energy use?
- 2. How should Delaware meet its current and future electricity requirements?
- 3. What will the impact be on Delaware's electricity generation system as the price of coal rises? The price of natural gas? The price of carbon?
- 4. What can be done to moderate price shocks or create price stability over time? What is the likelihood of price stability or instability?
- 5. What is the likelihood of future regulations impacting the energy type used to generate electricity in Delaware?
- 6. What should be the appropriate balance between regionally generated electricity and transmission from distant generation facilities?